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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

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#### SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

To give a comprehensive idea of the general advantages of Silos and Ensilage, it will only be necessary to state facts, which the past few years have clearly demonstrated to those who have studied the subject, and by close experiment, brought to scientific accuracy. These facts are not so generally known as their importance demands, and many have hesitated to make use of the Silo from the simple fact that they have not yet learned its value, when intelligently used. Some have seen fit to oppose it, even as every new thing is opposed by those who are wedded to the old ways of doing things, and cannot readily take up the new methods of work in any of the departments of human life.

We do not intend here to go into the methods of building Silos, and to give all the details of the filling and management; but only to mention very briefly a few of the more important matters which relate to its general effect upon the character of agriculture, if adopted by anyone who makes cattle a portion of his husbandry.

East of the Alleghany Mountain range the land is fast being divided into small farms, and although the best means have been studied to keep up their fertility, it has been found necessary to add to the resources of the farm the extensive purchase of artificial or chemical fertilizers. The keeping of stock in sufficient numbers to enrich the farm has hitherto been an impossibility, and on this account the farm has gradually run down, and farming become unprofitable, and some farms have been abandoned. The silo we believe is destined to change all this. It gives to the small farm the ability to keep a comparatively large amount of stock; for when from 20 to 60 tons of corn ensilage is raised on a single acre, the problem of keeping stock on small farms is solved, while this also solves the question as to how it is possible to bring renewed fertility to our farms, without spending all we raise in the purchase of commercial fertilizers. The Farmer is able to keep enough stock by the aid of the silo, to cause his farm annually to increase in fertility. It gives him the ability to keep three animals for

every one he now keeps; and to keep the three in better health and in more comfort than he could keep the one, on the same ground previously. Of course three times the stock means also three times the amount of fertilizer made upon the farm, and added to the soil. It means even more; it means a large amount of money saved, which must otherwise be spent for the necessary food for the land.

Having these facts before us, and becoming desirous of using the silo to the best advantage, the question comes up as to the best substance to be used by us for ensilage. From a series of extensive experiments, and from the experience of many, who have used the ensilage for years, we learn that the best article to use, is the largest growing sweet corn. When compared with any other corn, the effects are decidedly in its favor. It is an enormous yielder of green fodder, as much as 60 tons to the acre, by actual weight, having been made by it. And when fed to the cows, it has given much the best results as to the quality and quantity of milk, compared to other kinds of corn. The uniform testimony has been, that the yield has shrunk when taken from the sweet corn and given other ensilage, and has again increased when put back to the sweet corn. Such tests as this, repeated again and again, are sufficient to establish the fact as worthy our dependence.

This corn should be cut before it is put into the silo, on very many accounts. It is packed much better, and therefore keeps better—two very important items. It is taken out of the silo more readily, and is handled with much greater convenience—two more very important items.

The facts in reference to the method of feeding ensilage should be mentioned, also, for much prejudice has arisen from injudicious feeding. It should not be fed alone as an exclusive feed. It may be fed morning and night to advantage, with a

small amount of bran, or middlings, and a little corn meal; but the cattle should have a handful of hay of some kind at noon. Thus fed it does not impart any taste to the milk or butter, and both are of the very best character. In fact the ensilage need have no unpleasant smell, and if properly cared for in the putting up it will remain perfectly sweet until used.

The silo has become an institution which should belong to every farm; just as much of a necessity as a plow. It should rather, however, take the stand of one of the grand improvements in agricultural implements, standing in the very front of all which the present age offers for the benefit of the agricultural world.

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**EXTRACTS FROM PROF. HENRY E. ALVORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.**  
**ON SILOS AND ENSILAGE.**

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For seven years I have studied Ensilage, practically and experimentally; have stored and fed it by the ton to all classes of domestic animals; have preserved eight or ten different fodder plants in silos, comparing their feeding qualities; and have treated ensilage in various ways. As the result of this personal experience, I venture to contribute the following conclusions:

1. Silos may be made with any of the usual building materials, and some very crudely and cheaply constructed have been found to do good service. The system may thus be tried with little expense, but for permanent use, a substantially-built silo is true economy.

2. Silos may be above ground or under ground, or partly both; they should be water-tight and air-tight, and preferably frost-proof, but this last point is not essential.

3. The situation, form and construction of the silo, and the arrangements for fill-



ing, covering, weighting and emptying, should be mainly governed by local conditions.

4. Several small silos, independent or connecting, are better than one large one, and the depth should be considerably greater than the length, width or diameter.

5. Allow 55 to 60 cubic feet for every ton of ensilage wanted. Silos can be built costing anywhere from ten cents to ten dollars for every ton of ensilage they will hold; a substantial silo, to last, should not cost over two dollars per ton capacity.

6. Silos may be filled slowly or quickly, in all weathers, the forage plants cut, or pitted hole; and the cover may be heavily weighted, or not weighted at all; the ensilage produced will vary in condition and quality, but these variations of management do not vary materially affect the result.

7. Any plant or vegetable product, good for cattle food when green or fresh, may be preserved as ensilage, in an edible and succulent condition throughout the year, and for several years.

8. The best time at which to cut any growing plant, to make good ensilage, is when the plant approaches maturity, and is beginning to dry, or decrease in the percentage of water it contains.

9. The cost of preserving a given crop as ensilage, if it is cut up and well stored, does not materially differ from curing the same crop by drying, in a suitable season. In some seasons, drying is undoubtedly cheaper and quicker; on the other hand, crops can be preserved in the silo in seasons when they would be lost if drying was attempted.

10. All things considered, corn makes the most economical and satisfactory ensilage in most parts of the United States. It will produce more tons of food to the acre than can be got in any other form,

and grow on land that will not yield a good crop of grass or roots.

11. An acre of corn, as ensilage, will weigh four times as much as the same crop dried as fodder.

12. An excellent article of ensilage can be made from the stover of field corn, after pulling off the ears as soon as glazed (when the grain will cure without loss.)

13. It is not yet fully known what chemical action occurs in the silo. The results differ so much without sufficient differences in the conditions being apparent, that positive rules can not be given which will certainly ensure the best ensilage.

14. Correct theory, reasoning on scientific principles, and the great preponderance of testimony from the longest practical experience, agree in recommending the following process, to get the best ensilage: Cultivate corn so every plant may have abundant air and sunshine to perfect itself and bear ears of grain; harvest when the kernels of the ear begin to glaze, or even a little later when the leaves show some signs of dying; harvest preferably in good drying weather; cut and wilt before carrying to the silo; run the corn, ears and all, through a machine that will cut it into lengths less than one inch; carry on the work as rapidly as convenient; keep the cut fodder leveled in the silo, and when full level the top, cover with one course of building paper, lapped, and one course of loose boards or plank, and weight with at least 150 lbs. to the square foot of surface.

15. The ensilage, during fermentation, must be expected to settle from one-fifth to one-third the entire depth of the silo; and the ensilage will usually be ready to use in seven to ten weeks after closing the silo.

16. As a rule, all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, are fond of ensi-

lage, if its material is such as is ever eaten by them. Most farm animals prefer it to good roots; cattle greedily eat ensilage so poor and acid as to seem wholly unfit for food.

17. As food for cattle, as well as other kinds of farm stock, ensilage forms a good and cheap substitute for roots, and its condimental effects are especially apparent.

18. In feeding, the best results follow a moderate ration of ensilage, rather than its entire substitution for dry coarse fodder.

19. One feed a day of ensilage is an excellent addition to a ration composed entirely of dry material, and in this case the ensilage may be poor in food value. But if used in place of other forage, ensilage should always be accompanied by grain, and the poorer the ensilage, the more the grain.

20. Ensilage, and especially good corn ensilage, when compared with dry corn fodder, or with other feeding stuffs, produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, and which chemistry cannot yet explain. Apparently it ought to require at least 5 tons of average corn ensilage (80 per cent water) to equal a ton of hay. But practical feeding tests very generally agree that three tons of corn ensilage will equal in its effects as food, a ton of average hay. But, for feeding results, three tons of ensilage and one ton of hay, will do much better than six tons of ensilage and no hay.

21. There is no proof that well-made ensilage, fed judiciously, in moderation, has any bad effects on dairy products. On the contrary, it is believed to improve the quality of winter-made butter, when cows have previously had only dry food.

22. A silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, are convenient and economical on most farms, to save

crops which at times might otherwise be lost, even if no crop is especially grown for ensilage.—*The Prairie Farmer*.

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#### Strong Words for Ensilage.

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Hon. Valancy E. Fuller of Toronto, Canada, owner of the famous Mary Anne of St. Lambert's, says about ensilage:

"Ours is by far the largest dairy in Canada, and I think it has a reputation in Canada quite equal to that attained by the Deerfoot farm in the United States. We have fed ensilage for three years, and are now prepared to state that our experience therein is that the best of milk, cream and butter can be produced from ensilage, supplemented by feeding bran and shorts, and that no taint or injurious properties will be conveyed to the milk or its products by such feed. We obtain for our milk in Toronto 10 cents a quart, and for our cream 50 cents a quart, (both Imperial measure), and for our butter from 10 to 20 cents in excess of the highest market price for the very best class of butter."

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#### EXPERIENCE WITH A SILO.

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##### THE MARVELOUS CHEAPNESS OF THE FOOD IT PRODUCES.

Mr. George W. Koiner, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Augusta county, Va., has furnished the Staunton *Vindicator* the following account of his experience with a silo:

Last August I put up a framed building 12 x 12 and 12 feet high. The frame is eight inches, planked up on both sides. The space between was filled with sawdust. I put in a plank floor and covered with plank, with a door in one corner at the ground. The building did not cost more than \$20, with an estimated capacity of 30 tons. On August 23d green corn was cut. Not having planted the corn for

the purpose, and only as an experiment, I selected the lightest growth in the corn-field. The corn was cut in half inch lengths by steam power, and during the filling of the silo three men tramped the cut fodder as tight as they could pack it. The silo was filled only half full, not feeling sure that this plan of house would keep it well. The top was then covered with one-and-a-half feet of wheat chaff and loose planks placed, closely fitted, covering the ensilage top. Upon the plank was put two feet of stone. The gable ends were nailed up and the job was complete, at a cost of about \$1 per ton.

On December 5th I opened the door at the bottom made for the purpose of getting the ensilage out. I found it in splendid condition, except a few inches around the sides and on top. Fearing there would be some trouble to teach stock to eat it, some of the ensilage was offered to horses, cows and hogs—all ate it at once with as much relish as if it was green clover. After feeding the ensilage a few days to cows, they increased their flow of milk, besides giving a richer quality. The stock, which have been fed upon ensilage alone, except access to a straw stack, have increased in weight and manifest an increased appetite and taste for it. It is said that green clover cut when in bloom, makes a good ensilage as green corn.

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ENSILAGE IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. George W. Palmer, the largest farmer and stock raiser in Southwestern Virginia, writes in a recent letter: "I am planting enough corn this year to make 2,500 tons of ensilage. My experience has been that we cannot get along without it in this country."

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## THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

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We have recently been reading a pamphlet of 20 pages by J. H. Stickney, one of the prominent citizens of Baltimore, and addressed to the people of Maryland, in which the writer gives a very plain and satisfactory account of the Township System, stating in detail many of the points which have appeared heretofore in our columns. One passage setting forth the

### "Advantages of the Township System"

is so much to the point, that we wish to place it on record in our columns. In this is comprised such an array of "advantages" as should attract the special attention of every citizen of Maryland, and cause every citizen to ask for the immediate adoption of this plan of local government.

### ADVANTAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

The town system also affords a community the opportunity to improve its internal interests to the best advantage, and according to the measure of public spirit possessed by its residents. The edge of public as well as private enterprise is soon dulled if it be compelled to wait the more sluggish or conservative purposes of others. A certain portion of a county may be the home of men who favor progress and improvement. They are united in their desire to have roads and public improvements of the best character. They can accomplish but little, however, for the reason that other sections of the county have not attained to their standard of intelligent public spirit. Give each portion of this community an opportunity of caring for its own interests, and then they can push forward their plans of public enterprise with the same freedom and success with which they prosecute their private business. Let the State and county still retain a general oversight, in order that local improvements may be



guided in a way to subserve the general good, and to secure the co-operation of adjoining towns in any public work which necessarily extends beyond the limits of a single town, while the citizens of the towns employ their united individual enterprise and skill in devising the best methods of managing their internal affairs.

Experience has shown that in this way a spirit of healthful emulation is aroused. The community that is progressive stirs up its neighbors to good works, and the entire local interests of the county and State are advanced. No rights of any existing municipal corporations need be lost, and no inconvenience need result from the proposed change. It would merely be the substitution of a simple, practical, general system, for a multiplicity of local regulations. The present corporations would still exist with all the powers that they now possess, and with others which are now held by the General Assembly, and much time as well as legislation on petty affairs would thereby be saved to the Legislature.

If Baltimore were surrounded by a belt of incorporated towns or townships, each could decide for itself whether its interest required its annexation to the city, and could attain what its interests required without being controlled or embarrassed by a different interest on the part of other towns within or without the proposed limits.

#### FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE TOWN SYSTEM.

Having called attention to the practical advantages of the town system, we may briefly consider certain benefits which flow from it, having an influence upon the moral, intellectual and social life of the people.

The relation of every citizen to the town where he resides is of such a nature that he becomes in a personal way closely identified with its interests. He is a

member of a free and independent community, where his opinion and influence are respected in proportion to the excellence of his character and reputation. Being constantly called upon to assist in the management of the affairs of the town, his attachment towards it increases, just as his love is strengthened for the home that has sheltered him from early manhood to declining years. The well-being it has afforded him makes its welfare the aim of his ambition, and he becomes careful and jealous of its rights and proper conduct. There grows up a community of interest between the residents of the town that binds them closely together in business and social relations. The direction of local government affords an arena where the citizens may prove their capacity, and opens an avenue to that public esteem which is so highly prized by all. More than this, it affords thoughtful minds an opportunity of becoming accustomed to those forms of administration that lie at the foundation of a democratic government. It lifts the members of a community out of the ruts of mere personal self-interest, and enlarges the horizon of responsibility by the demands of the general welfare.

This system of local government has arrested the attention of the wisest statesmen, and they have borne the strongest testimony to its political advantages. Thomas Jefferson, writing to a friend in autumn of 1816, regarding the adoption of a new State constitution in Virginia, said: "The article, however, nearest my heart is the division of the counties into wards (or towns.) These will be pure and elementary republics, the sum of all which, taken together, compose the State, and will make of the whole a true democracy." Again referring to the influence which the system of towns enabled the people of a comparatively small section of the country to exert, and the power of



their combined action, Mr. Jefferson says: "How powerfully did we feel the energy of this organization in the case of the embargo. I felt the foundation of the government shaken under my feet by the New England townships."

The learned French statesmen, M. De Tocqueville, in his remarkable work entitled "Democracy in America," gives special attention to this system of townships, and thoughtfully states its advantages and benefits.

A careful examination of the subject, we are confident, will convince our citizens that the adoption of the town system would at once give a new impulse to the material prosperity and the moral and intellectual growth of Maryland.

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#### ENERGY.

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Energy of will and stableness of purpose are what our young farmers need now, more than any other thing, to enable them to develop and improve the old farms which the sires are passing over to them. There is not enough energy on the part of many of the young men who are growing up on the farms. They are too long making up their minds what they will do for a living; and the result is, while they are waiting for "something to happen," they do nothing at all.

Decision of character is of incalculable importance to any young man; to the farmer as well as the man of business. Each one has his reputation and his fortune to make for himself, and no qualities are better than decision and stableness. Resolve to be something, and then stick to that something whatever it may be. Deciding to be a farmer, resolve to be a good one, and stick to the farm through thick and thin to the end of the chapter.

Young men, we beseech you believe us that energy and stableness will win the

day. They are qualities that do not bring failure. Having decided that the farm is the place for you to stay, set to work with the one idea to win success and comfort and contentment. Set your standard high. Resolve to be a model farmer, and let all your study, observation and reading be with a view to that end.

Do not, nay you must not be afraid of hard work. You must possess vim enough to take hold anywhere and perform the roughest job. There are compensations for all labor, and there is no necessity for incessant, grinding toil. Farming is a safe business, but one must be resolute, and allow no disaster, no adverse season, no loss, to shake his fixedness of purpose to hold on and labor on to the end. It is pleasant to look on labor accomplished. It is pleasant to see a farm spring out of the tangle. But the operator must possess energy.

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#### LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION—COTTON—ITS HISTORY.

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The history of cotton is co-eval with human history. The earliest records of Asiatics and Egyptians speak of it. We are informed by the great Roman author Pliny, that garments of cotton were worn by the ancient Egyptians more than one thousand years before Christ. Surplices were made of it for their priests. Herodotus speaks of this plant as growing in India 450 B. C., and bearing a fleece more delicate and beautiful than that of sheep. The time of the origin and culture of cotton in Asia is hidden in great obscurity. It certainly antedated the Macedonian conquest. From that time to the present, it has steadily grown in favor and extent of cultivation.

Cotton cloth was used as awnings in a theatre by Lucullus and by Cæsar to cover the forum and to pave the street leading

from his house to the Capitoline Hill. The generals of Alexander brought the plant and fabrics made from it to Greece. Cotton has been grown from time immemorial in Central Africa and it is the opinion of many historians that it was carried thither from Asia. It is certain that a knowledge of this plant and its products was obtained by the Europeans from India and Egypt.

Cotton was found growing wild in certain parts of America by Columbus in 1492 and subsequent explorers found it in abundance along the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is certain that the Aztecs and the Incas had obtained a good knowledge of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton long before the occupation of America by the Europeans.

It is therefore pretty generally believed that cotton is indigenous to Asia, Africa and America. It is more certain that it is not native of Europe and was not generally known there until a comparatively recent date. The history of cotton in the United States dates from 1784, when a shipment of eight bales was made to Europe, since that time its cultivation has steadily increased until now our annual crop reaches over six millions of bales.

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#### INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

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To one who examines the Inter-State Commerce law, by which the rail roads of the country are supposed to be in some measure regulated, the purpose appears to be of the greatest importance and the object to be attained seems to be imperatively demanded by a very large class of sufferers from unjust discriminations on the part of great railroad corporations. These corporations have for so long a time been governed by the law of expediency in their dealings with the people, regardless of all the obligations of justice, and wholly

oblivious to the calls of honor and right, that it seems as if some powerful restraining hand should of right take hold of them. The demand became a general one all through the country, and this bill was framed to satisfy the demand. The subject, however, has proved to be a many sided one, and the interests of the different sections of our country are so diverse that it is not strange that the practical operation of the law is in a large degree a failure. It was of course a reasonable supposition that the great terminal points of trunk roads, would determine the rates of the tariff to be charged by the corporations; but contrary to all expectations the corporations took a very different course, and disregarding the great interests of the terminal points, so arranged their tariffs as to cause a vast amount of dissatisfaction in the great cities, the great industrial centres, and such localities as depended upon low freights for a successful prosecution of business enterprises. They kept their schedules of prices upon the great body of the farming community, and merely raised it in the great cities to correspond. The law seems to have been very shrewdly transformed into an instrument of greater oppression, instead of being a measure of relief. Very likely this outcome was to have been expected, had the people taken into account the shrewd character of those who were to be affected by the law. This was the certain method of making it unpopular, and insuring a very early repeal of the objectional measure. While, under its provisions, the burden upon private parties could be kept just as heavy; the vastly greater burden imposed upon the commercial classes in the great cities, would cause an outbreak of popular indignation among those who governed public opinion, and thus could incite an almost unanimous condemnation of the project. This has been the practical result, until now, the entire press of the

country are united in calling the law a decided failure. The corporations, from the very beginning resolved that it should be a failure, and they are chuckling heartily over the certainty of their success. It is a fact that the law adds to the income of the railroads, while it takes from the people in the aggregate, much greater sums than ever before. While it is impossible to say that the object of the law was not a good one, and was not worthy of some action on the part of the government; it is just impossible to say that it has met with any degree of success, as a remedial measure. It seems to us to be the greatest failure of the age. It satisfies very few, if any; it renders the whole business more intricate in its details than ever before; and gives the corporations more power to unjustly oppress their agents and employees, and enforce their exorbitant charges on great and small alike.

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### THE PRESS.

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To recognize the great power of good which lies in the press, is to become *en rapport* with the advanced spirit of our age; and he who appreciates half of the advantages which may be gained, through the dilligent reading of any one of the well conducted papers or magazines of our land, is well prepared for a successful and happy career through life. No one can go amiss when he decides to bring into his home a good paper or magazine, even though he may now take regularly two or three others. He will only add to his capacity of accomplishing larger and better things, by every addition he may make to their number. Generally a great crust of selfish prejudice surrounds the minds and hearts of persons, who read only a single paper, and that relating to only one small segment of his human nature. And it matters not upon what

that one paper treats, it covers but little of the great world of human life. That life is of a diversified character; it is many-sided; and the nourishment must come from different sources. It must not be all political, all religious, all agricultural, all mechanical, or all scientific; for anyone of these carries the man into a rut, and deforms his mind. It must be a commingling of all of these, which gives such nourishment as brings a wide outlook, a generous charity, a roundness and fulness to the man's nature, which frees it from all selfishness in both thought and action. It is to be expected that each one will take a paper which represents the occupation, the order, or the class to which he belong; but he should also be largely familiar with all other branches of human pursuit, and the press must inform of these things.

Thus we come to see the great power of the printing press in the formation of human character, and we can understand in some measure why the agricultural class of this age, are so vastly in advance of those of any other period of the world's history. They have received from the press a wider and more liberal education, and they realize as never before that their lives are broader, better and happier than they could possibly be without the influence of the press. Still, it is a fact, that comparatively few even now enjoy the advantages that should be theirs in the patronage of the agricultural papers and magazines. A great work remains to be done in this direction. The work is but just begun. Gov. Robie, of Maine, speaking on this subject has said:

"I desire to call your attention to the importance of sustaining the Grange and agricultural papers of our State, for they are the 'bone and sinew' of our Order. Good literature is the 'breath of intellectual life.' Every Grange should have a library wherever it has a permanent home. It will be of incalculable



benefit to the rising generation. Let us encourage National agricultural literature."

We would also in this connection give an article from the *Germantown Telegraph* bearing directly upon the same point:

#### AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY PAPERS.

"Why is it that so many farmers can be found who do not take an agricultural paper, is one of the mysteries that are unexplainable. Although the design of all agricultural papers is to give important information and valuable suggestions upon those matters in which the farmer should be most interested in, there is a large class calling themselves "good" farmers, and who perhaps are entitled to that distinction who seem to feel that they are in no way in need of any possible information that may be derived from an agricultural paper. We are willing to accord to such all the knowledge of farming that they assume to possess, and then we venture the assertion that there are many things about farming which they do not know; but assuming that they do know everything that is necessary to such success as is entirely satisfactory to them, it is of value to know in what manner any particular kind of work is performed by others. Knowledge is gained by an interchange of ideas, or the reception of the ideas of others, and where this cannot be accomplished by associating with the farmers of all sections, the agricultural paper serves as the medium for conveying these ideas in an acceptable manner at the least possible cost. It is a matter of regret that there can be found so many who do not so much as recognize the importance of their occupation as to take a periodical devoted to its interests."

While the great power of the press upon the enlightenment and prosperity of those who are faithful to it is generally admitted; it will not be out of place here to give a few words in reference to it from the Rev. Dr. Talmage, from a recent sermon delivered by him in his Brooklyn pulpit. He looks upon its power as not only vast at the present moment; but he sums up the vastness of that power in the future as follows:

"I believe the Lord intends the printing press to be the chief means for the world's rescue and evangelization, and I think that the great last

battle of the world will not be fought with swords and guns, but with types and presses—a purified and gospel literature triumphing over, trampling down and crushing out forever that which is depraved. The only way to overcome unclean literature is by scattering abroad that which is healthful. May God speed the cylinders of an honest, intelligent, aggressive, Christian printing press.

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#### SEED CORN—FROM REPORT OF NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION.

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Last year we determined the fact that in our trials the kiln drying of seed corn increased greatly its value and certainty for seed purposes. Other experiments at that time indicated a larger germinating quality in corn that was kiln-dried in the best selected corn of the same variety from the crib.

Seed corn, when planted too early, is often destroyed in the ground. This destruction does not come from the cold, as often assumed, but from other conditions, the most important of which is the slow germination of the seed and a vitality which cannot endure this circumstance, and also the action of mold, which grows rapidly at a lower temperature than will suffice for the corn. It therefore holds good in practice that to those who plant early the very best of seed is of great importance; and what adds value to this reflection is, so far as our data warrants, we can state with considerable certainty that early planted corn will usually yield a larger crop than will the same variety planted at a late period.

The loss to the farmers of the state from the use of seed corn, which is not as good as it might be, is enormous. During the present year observation has shown many fields where the vacancies could be estimated at 40, 50 and even 60 per cent., and in which the crop was thereby reduced. If these farmers had recognized the importance of drying their seeds, much of this

loss might have been prevented. I think I am safe in saying that on thousands of acres the yield was diminished twenty per cent. by the use of seed that by thorough drying might have given eighty per. cent. of plants. A little thing this, the keeping of seed corn in a warm place until thoroughly dried, and yet the grain in the aggregate crop of the state would be large if farmers would only attend to these seeming littles.

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To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

### BLIGHT.

Blights, mildews, rusts, smuts, rots, ferments, or whatever the diseases may be called, are mostly produced by fungi, in some cases called bacteria, bacilli, or microbes. The fire blight of the pear tree, the twig blight of the apple tree, the blight of the quince tree, the sun scald which affects the trunks of these trees, and likely, though not certainly, the yellows of the peach tree, are but varieties of the same malady produced by the same bacterium. Nor are such diseases confined to fruit trees. Lombardy poplar, butter nut trees, aspen poplars, etc., are affected with "rusts," "scalds," or "blights;" also, many flowering shrubs and herbs; and in all these cases the malady is due to minute fungi, or bacteria, similar to those which produce diphtheria, consumption and fevers in the human family, "cholera" of hogs or of poultry, and anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.

In 1863, Dr. Salisbury, of Ohio, wrote that pear and apple blights were due to fungus growths (bacteria), but he mistook the fungus, the one which he identified with these diseases belonging, however, to the same class which produces the European mildew of the grapevine, also of the hop plants, cherry leaves, verbenas, etc. Some years later an Illinois investigator revived this theory, showing that pear

blight could be induced in a healthy tree by inoculation with pieces of bark from a blighted limb. Thomas Meehan held for some years that the disease was produced by a fungus. But it was reserved for Prof. Burrill, of Illinois, to prove that fungi were the cause of these blights, and to identify the one which causes pear and apple blights. This bacterium is very small, its transverse diameter being about .0004 of an inch and its length about .00012 of an inch.

While in a low condition of health in the tree may favor the inception of the disease, yet the fungi show no discrimination in their attacks. Hence the first preventive measure to be suggested with our present knowledge is to select those varieties which trial has shown to be least affected by the blight. Aside from this, the only preventive measures that can be recommended are those which also aid in the growth and healthfulness of the tree. In ordinary soils, that culture which will make the trees thrifty and ripen their wood in autumn, is best. Everything which lessens the depredations of common insects—leaf eaters, fruit gnawers, trunk borers, etc.—tends to prevent the introduction of blight. The fungi producing the disease are rarely, if ever, carried in the air; and however brought to the tree, they can produce the disease only when there are punctures or wounds (which may be very minute) through which they can reach the tissues. Hence a knife should not be used while the disease is in progress, except in the manner hereafter described. Wounds are dangerous. Washing with lye, which will make the bark smooth and also destroy insects, can be recommended. Also, coating with linseed oil) notwithstanding that this is strongly condemned by some), for the oil makes an impervious coating resembling the natural epidermis, which is the best protection the tree can have. A dilute

solution of carbolic acid may form a protecting wash; but petroleum, which roughens and cracks the bark, is to be condemned. It is doubtful if preventive or remedial substances can be introduced into the tree through the medium of its roots. Applications to the soil, therefore, are apt to prove useless. After the disease has once got a footing, the only remedy is to cut out all the affected parts. This must be thoroughly done and the wounds at once covered with oil-and-lead paint or shellac dissolved in alcohol, or perhaps linseed oil alone would answer. The knife must be cleansed thoroughly after each incision. Unless it would involve considerable delay, the cutting would better be deferred until the sap flow has entirely subsided; but here the grower must rely on his own judgement.

Quincy, Ill.

JOHN M. STAHL.

A Frenchman experimented on the depth for planting wheat. He made thirteen beds, and planted 150 grains in each, at depths beginning at seven inches, decreasing to the surface. In the seven-inch bed five grains out of 150 germinated. They gave fifty-three heads, with 682 grains. This return kept on increasing for each bed as it decreased in depth at which the seeds were planted. At three and three-quarter inches deep ninety-three seeds sprouted, with 992 heads, yielding 18,534 grains. At 1 3-4 inches, sprouting 142 seeds, there were 1660 heads, containing 35,816 grains. On the surface only twenty grains germinated, yielding 1600 grains. The greatest returns in grains and straw was attained by the 1 3-4 inch bed. The sower should, therefore, endeavor to cover the seed not more than two nor less than one inch.

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To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

### PLOWS.

As the season for buying plows is near at hand, it will be pertinent to discuss the merits or demerits of certain forms. It is an undisputed law of physics that the resistance offered to an inclined plane is measured, compared with the resistance offered to other inclined planes, by the quotient obtained by dividing the height of the plane by its length. Hence the longer the share, the less abrupt the curve of the mold-board, the less will be the draft. "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast;" hence he will be disposed to select the longshared, gently curved mold-board. The worldly wise man will likewise be favorably disposed towards such a formed plow; for the less the draft, the more work accomplished. But such a plow will not do good work always, though in some cases it does the best work. Stubble ground is best plowed with a plow, having a mold-board rather abruptly curved, as such a plow will throw the ground hard and break it up, leaving much less work for the harrow. But I, for one, prefer the gently curved mold-board for sod ground. It lays the sod over, does not pitch it; it turns the sod neatly and completely upside down. Then by harrowing the first time the way the ground is plowed, and crossing afterwards, I can make a fine, mellow seed-bed without bringing sods to the surface to grow again. The plow having a mold-board abruptly curved will throw the sods on edge, give some a complete revolution, and until the field is prepared for the seed it will be almost as soddy as before it was plowed. For stiff soils an abruptly curved mold-board is preferred, as it breaks up the stiff ground. A plow for such ground should have a long share, with a long point. For light soils a plow with a less abrupt mold-board is the better.



In the selection of a plow its durability is properly considered. For stumpy land I would not select a plow having an iron upright, for this is liable to be bent about the stumps, and when once bent it is next to impossible so to straighten it that the plow will do nice work again. The beam of the plow is the part most frequently broken. This is particularly the case when the plow is used on stumpy land. Hence when purchasing a plow I am always careful to select one with a heavy wooden beam (I have always disliked an iron beam), in which the grain of the wood was straight and parallel with the edge of the beam. A cross-grained beam or handle is liable to break. A plow very nicely painted is better than one only varnished, yet the former is to be subjected to the closer scrutiny. For varnish does not hide the wood, while paint does; and often paint is used to hide poor materials and to keep the attention from yet other defects.

Quincy, Ill.

JOHN M. STAHL.

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#### CHIPS FROM A FARMER'S WOOD-PILE.

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If the soil is thin, push one acre back over another like the drawers of a bureau, and plow and plant two acres at a time. You will not have so many hills, but may be you'll get more grain.

If you have more land than you can manage, give a piece to a landless neighbor. When a fire breaks out the other fellow's fence will burn first.

Sow peas and grow pigs.

Plow up the burdocks and plant sheep.

A late breakfast, a long dinner and an early supper makes a big day's work—for the sheriff.

A pint of corn in the pig-pen will make a pound of pork for the barrel.

Don't sow all the fertilizer in one row—make the rows short.

Don't set too many hens on one nest—the nests need ventilation.

Apples must fall before they rise.

A dull hoe cuts the farmer's pocket.

*Sense* makes *cents*, and *scents* make dollars.

A pint of milk—worth 3 cents—in the calf's stomach will make a pound of hide—worth 30 cents—on his back.

A big sheep will make a big coat, and a small cow is quickly fed.

If the spring is uphill, go into the valley for water.

If you plant idleness you will gather a lean dinner.

Many farmers are so soft-hearted they cannot *harrow* the soil.

When you go to the mill leave your pocket book at home.

If you have two dollars you may ask credit for one, and get it.

Some farmers raise too large crops of rye and credit.

Writing one's name very often gets a man into hot water.

Feed your stock before you feed yourself, and you will always have something to eat.

Va.

B. W. J.

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#### Important to Farmers.

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The case of Appleby vs. Hawkins, which was decided in the Circuit Court here on last Friday in favor of the plaintiff, consumed two days, involved the examination of a large number of witnesses and decides a point of interest to farmers. Mr. Appleby, according to the evidence, sold a binder to Mr. Hawkins, with the usual warranty. After keeping the machine through harvest and finishing his and two other crops, Hawkins, the defendant, notified Appleby, the plaintiff, that the machine did not do satisfactory work and that he therefore declined to keep it. The Jury thought, however, that if the ma-

chine did not give satisfaction Mr. Appleby should have been notified as soon as that state of affairs was ascertained; and as Hawkins had kept it through harvest and used it without making complaint at the proper time, they rendered a decision in favor of Appleby.

H. Maurice Talbott, Esq., represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Peter & Henderson the defendant.—*Montgomery Advocate*.

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To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

### Spring Time.

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At this season of the year there is so much to gratify the thoughtful mind in the opening bud and blossom, the rapid development and steady progress of nature's gifts, so bounteously spread before us in the tiny leaflet just struggling into life, the fragrant hyacinth, scenting the air, the rich buds of promise yet to be fulfilled in the lilac and syringa, with a thousand other sweets that greet us in our daily paths waking us to better thoughts and loftier views in the walk of life. Vegetation being retarded by the unusually cold spring, the fruit in this section is not supposed to be injured, so that in the promise of fruitage as well as flowers we may have reason to be grateful to the giver of all good for His many blessings. I hope to be able to give a successful account of our fruit crops and poultry raising in due course of time.

Yours respectfully,

Va.

Mrs. M. A. G.

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A farmer who thinks he cannot afford to take a paper conducted in his interest, says the *Husbandman*, when the whole cost for the year is but a dollar, or two at the most, is to be pitied; not because of his poverty, but rather because he lacks intelligence, whereby he might derive from the expenditure advantages that would be measured fairly at ten times the cost.

### THE ARITHMETIC OF FARMING.

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Add together the factors that insure a large yield on few acres—these are manures, good tillage, good drainage, good implements; *subtract* all the unnecessary labor and needless expense; *multiply* thought, diligence, and close personal attention—the latter is indispensable; *divide* the increase of the crops to the farm stock, and they will return you *compound interest* for the investment.

Then, by the rule of three, *proportion* your expenses to your incomes, and count your *percentage* in a home that you can call your own, free from mortgage or lien. If the middleman claims too much for *dividends*, *discount* the loss and call in your notes for *cancellation*. On the principal of *barter*, seek a fair *exchange* with all men, and, if things go wrong, don't *tear and fret* overmuch, but endeavoring to live in *fellowship* with the world *square* and *cube* the root of conscience by the golden rule.

Study this arithmetic awhile and see if it does not help you.

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To make home really attractive, we must make it a perfect garden of comforts, a place of delight, at whose threshold husband, father and sons may drop their burden of care, sure of solace and recreation, at their own fireside. No time is ill-bestowed that is spent in the adornment of a home. Not too much fancy work, but just enough to brighten and relieve—a few house plants, a bird, and some other bright objects. The windows of the stores that line the city streets for miles win many a purchase through tasteful arrangement of their goods and so should our doors, set hospitably ajar, reveal cosy home interiors, whose warmth and harmony brightens and makes for friend and kin a little heaven here below.—*Ex.*

## LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

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### WATERING HORSES.

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Those whom we must consider authorities in such matters agree that horses should not be allowed to drink after they have eaten their ration, especially if that ration is part or all grain. The water taken into the alimentary canal carries some of the food out of the stomach, and it is in the stomach only that the food can be digested. Hence if the horse is allowed to drink immediately or shortly after he has eaten, there is a waste of food, and the horse must get hungry before the next feed time comes.

On the other hand, it appears cruel to put the horse to work when he is thirsty; and thirsty he is sure to be after eating heartily of dry food, especially if the weather is warm. Some kind hearted people will have some food wasted rather than have the horse put to work when thirsty, when he must get very thirsty before he is again brought to the trough, though he be allowed to drink just before he is taken to the field. But they forget that they may make the animal hungry and weak before he can have his next ration, and thus make him as uncomfortable as if he had less water but had digested more of his food.

We are told that the food given the horse should not be wet, for this will dilute the gastric juice and thus reduce digestion. This is doubtless true; and, as the process of digestion is the same in man as in the lower animals, it follows that our custom of drinking at meals is a bad one. But a small amount of liquid taken with the food will interfere very little with digestion; and if it prevents the animals being thirsty after eating, it is

certainly doing more good than harm. It seems that in this matter we can not do what is altogether right without doing a greater harm. Hence the proper thing to do is that which will accomplish the most good with the least accompanying evil.

It is the course of reasoning which has led us to moisten the food given our horses. We do not make it wet, but we moisten it by sprinkling water over it—both grain and stover—sometime beforehand; then the moisture is diffused through it by the time the horses are ready to eat. We find that our horses, after eating this moistened food, will rarely drink though brought to the trough. Doubtless horses accustomed to drinking after eating would drink after eating moistened food, through force of habit; but as soon as the habit was thrown off they would refuse water. We think the best plan is to moisten the food and give the horses no water immediately after eating.

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### JERSEY COW.

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The Jersey cow, La Pette Mere 2d, 12910, of whom we give an accurate picture made from an instantaneous photograph, gave as high as fifty-seven lbs. of milk per day, and 16,699½ pounds for one year ending November 2, 1886. Her butter yield for one year ending December 14, 1886, was 660 pound four ounces, salted one ounce to the pound, well worked and ready for market. It was not until the forty-fifth day after calving that her owners, Messrs. Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa., decided to take the extra trouble required to set and churn her milk by itself continuously for a year. Had the

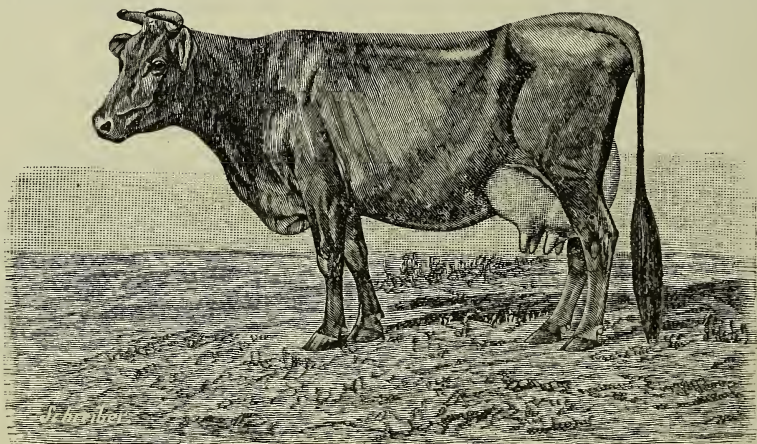


butter record begun and ended five weeks earlier, the total amount of butter would doubtless have been much greater, as a week's trial completed two weeks previous, resulted in sixteen pounds seven ounces, while the average for the last five weeks of the continuous test was less than ten lbs. Her feed consisted of only such articles as are ordinarily used in dairies, and was a ration rather for flow than for richness. Had the butter yield been the only object, it could probably have been largely increased by substituting rich foods, such as corn meal, oil meal, pea meal, etc. She is of the Dauncey strain of Jerseys, being by Stoke Pogis 1259, out of La Petite Mere

April, 59 pounds 11½ ounces; May, 63 pounds 1 ounce; June, 48 pounds 13½ ounces; July, 53 pounds 13 ounces; August, 50 pounds 11½ ounces; September, 47 pounds 14½ ounces; October, 53 pounds 11½ ounces; November, 44 pounds 8½ ounces; December 1st to 14th, 17 pounds 14 ounces. Total, 660 pounds 4 ounces.

#### A Large Purchase of Timber Land.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The lumber firm of E. E. Jackson & Co., of Baltimore, are reported to have purchased the right to cut the timber on 197,000 acres of land



LA PETITE MERE 2D.—Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penna.

5470. The yield of milk and butter in Southern Alabama. A payment has month by month was as follows: 1885—Milk—November 3rd to 30th, inclusive, 1,312½ pounds; December, 1,635 pounds. 1886—January, 1,624½ pounds; February, 1,422 pounds; March 1,483½ pounds; April 1,494 pounds; May, 1,506½ pounds; June, 1,243½ pounds; July, 1,287 pounds; August, 1,267 pounds; September, 1,177 lbs. October, 1,167 pounds; November 1st and 2nd, 70 pounds. Total, 16,699½ pounds. 1885—butter—December 15th to 31st, inclusive, 38 pounds 9 ounces, 1886—January, 66 pounds 13 ounces; February, 57 pounds; March, 57 pounds 11 ounces;

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To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

### WHERE TO KEEP MANURE.

A great deal of needless expense and trouble is incurred, by attempting to shelter the stable and barnyard manures from the rain, composting it, keeping it in cellars, &c., all of which necessitates the construction of extra buildings and greatly increases the labor of handling, and consequently the cost of the manure. All this trouble and expense is easily avoided.

The place to keep stable and barnyard manure is *where it will do the most good*, and that is in the fields where crops and fruit trees grow. As fast as this manure accumulates, carry it to the field and spread it upon the land, or put it under or around some crop. So long as you keep it in the barnyard, in cellar, or under shed it is doing no good but harm rather, and it costs something to keep it there. It is not until it is got upon the land that it begins to accomplish any good for the farmer, therefore the sooner it is put there the less trouble it is and the sooner it will begin to pay.

As often as the stalls are cleaned, be it once a day or once a month, have the carts standing by to receive the manure, and carry it direct to the field, or to the fruit orchard, if you have no other more immediate use for it, and spread it upon the land. It will not be wasted, the ammonia will not be lost, it will do good, and it will be cheap manure because there is no extra handling, no cost for sheds, &c.

Of course we would not put the manure down on an open, untilled field or orchard, if there was any other place or use for it at the time. And there is most always such a place, no matter how often it may be necessary to clear the stalls. All through the year there is some crop that may receive the manure, either under or about it—something like potatoes, corn, mangolds, turnips, &c., to plant, or a

grass, clover, or grain field to be top-dressed.

A farmer had better let the accumulations lie in the stalls until he does have occasion to apply the manure under some crop, even though the bulk gets troublesome for want of removal, than subject himself to the cost and labor of repeated handling necessitated by composting, cellaring, or shedding. The manure seldom hurts much in the stall.

But if the stalls must be cleared, and there is no crop to be planted or fertilized to which this sort of manure is suited, we insist upon it that the material had by far better be carried direct to the field, and at once spread upon the land, than to incur this expense. The loss, if any, is very trifling, and certainly it is nothing like the cost of keeping it under shelter. We say, then, the place to keep stable manure is in the field where crops are growing or are to grow. Used thus, it is cheap manure; cellared, it is costly.

Va.

W. J.

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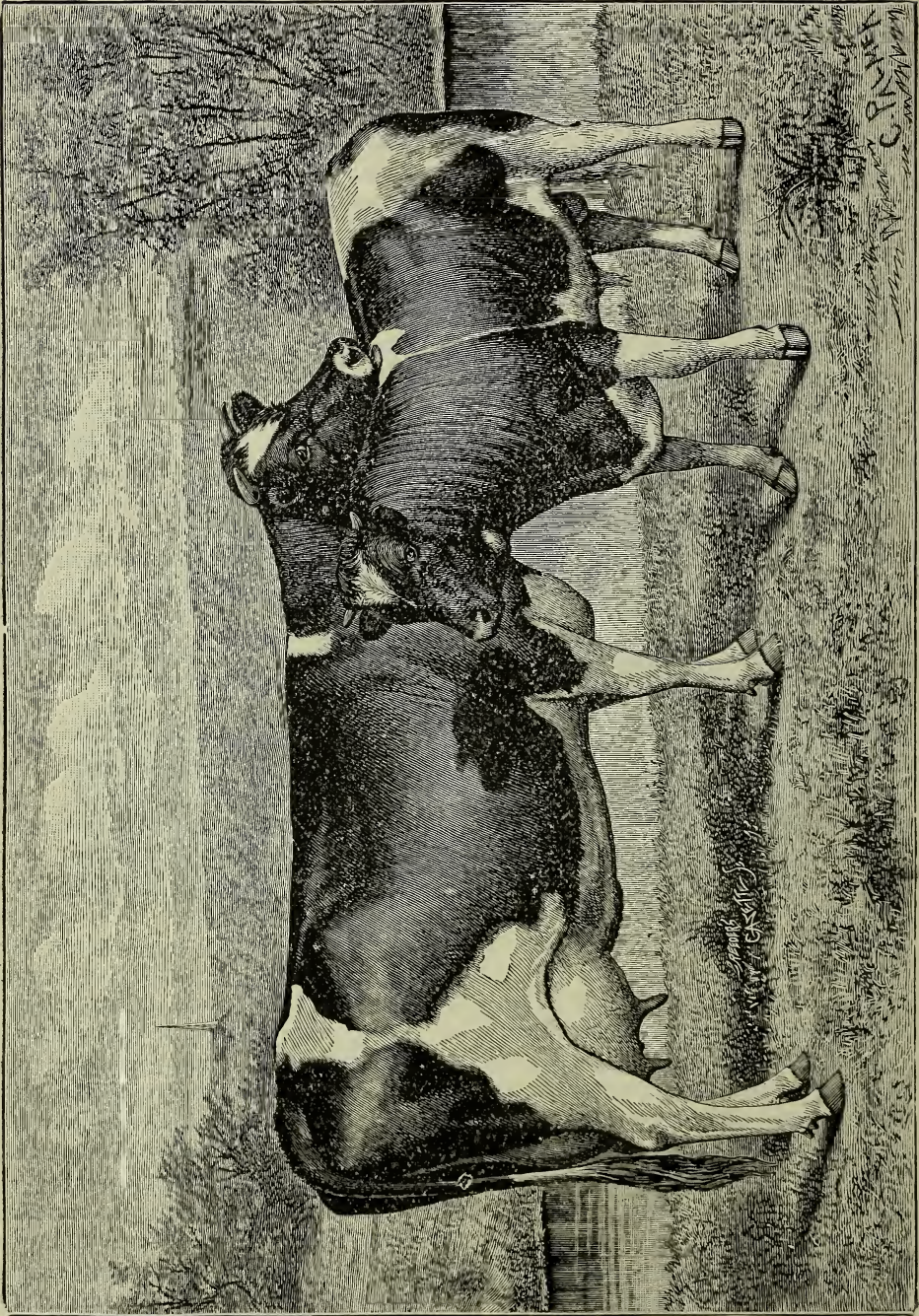
### High Priced Horses.

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The sale of thoroughbred yearlings by Clay & Woodford, proprietors of the Runnymede stock farm, Paris, Ky., and of the Cold Stream stock farm, Lexington, Ky., owned by John S. Clark, was one of the greatest ever held in America. Runnymede has bred so many winners that nearly every colt or filly was brother or sister to the winner, or come from a winning family. Messrs. Phillip Dwyer, S. S. Brown, James Crawford, Harry Gilmore, Alex. McCampbell, Joseph Cotton and a host of others were present.

This was in many respects a remarkable sale. The stock brought very high prices, and it might be said that few cases have come to the notice of the public, where such uniform good prices were given to secure young stock.





HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN COW, MECHTCHILDE AND CALF, Property of Mr. F. C. Stoyens, Attica, N. Y.



### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW MECHTCHILDE.

We present to our readers the imported Holstein-Friesian cow Mechtchilde (6718, H. H. B.), and the young bull Sir Mechtchilde (3727, H. F. H. B.), both the property of Mr. F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. The cow shown in this engraving was imported by Mr. Stevens in June, 1884, as a heifer calf, and in her three-year-old form, when receiving only the regular treatment recorded all the members of the herd, she has made a record of 83½ lbs. of milk in one day, 2,100 lbs. 8 oz. in one month, and 9,033 lbs. in five months, tests which demonstrate thoroughly her capabilities at the pail. The young bull seen at her side was dropped March 8, 1886, having for sire the grand bull Constantyn. Mr. Stevens regards this young bull as one of the most promising he has ever seen; and several weeks ago he showed the splendid weight of 1,240 lbs. at twelve and a half months old.

### THE HORSE.

#### DISUSE OF HORSES' SHOES.

There are men in and around Boston who have used horses for years without shoes on paved and other hard roads, and the more they use them the better they like it. One man might be named who is now using a horse twenty-two years old, which was lame for years before taking his shoes off, and he has become as sound, to all appearances, as when a colt. The writer of this paper has used a pair of heavy farm horses for nearly two years without shoes and can honestly say he believes them worth a hundred dollars more than they would have been if their shoes had been kept on them.

No one need fear that he will ruin his horse if he takes its shoes off. Only three

weeks of tenderness, and your horse is all right for hard work. At first a little care tinctured with common sense, is all that is needed. After your horse has learned his ability to travel he will put his bare foot down with all the confidence imaginable, and he will do it, too, with little danger of producing muscular and osseous defects upon his limbs, which are so common with iron-shod horses.—*Ex.*

#### Garfield's "The American" Hay Tedder

By the use of this Machine the Hay is more thoroughly tugged and more quickly cured. Will work on rough ground anywhere that a Mower can be used.

*Any obstruction can be readily passed over without danger of breakage or effort on the part of the driver.* For this purpose it has been thoroughly tested and a large number have been sold since its introduction, and every farmer who has seen these machines in the field will testify to their successful operation.

By its use *extra help is dispensed with*, and the hay is not only quickly dried, but it is done in a most thorough manner, the arrangement is such as to not merely turn the hay, but also to *open it thoroughly* and shake out every wisp without loss by too rough handling, leaving it turned up and in the very best condition for the admission of the air and the rays of the sun.

This Valuable Machine is manufactured by Ames Plow Co., Boston, will be for sale in Baltimore by E. Whitman, Sons & Co.

THE man doesn't live, or the grave of a dead one cannot be found, who began life with nothing and accumulated a fortune who ever thought about the number of hours a day he was working.—*New York Sun.*

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# DAIRY.

## THE DAIRY.

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION  
A GREAT SOCIAL SCIENCE—INTEL-  
LIGENCE AND STUDY NECES-  
SARY—AND IT PAYS.

The care of a cow begins at her birth. Calves need care as well as children.

Care tells as well as feed.

I have seen fine herds of imported cattle, imported at the expense of thousands of dollars, go down completely, and in three months look like scrubs just from lack of intelligent care.

It has often made me shudder when I think what the outcome will surely be when the enthusiastic and wealthy fancier of fine cattle expends such large sums of money to start a herd of his favorite breed, for I can surely foresee that an ignorant and incompetent person will be put in charge of the really fine animals and they will soon be no better than average cows. On the other hand, I have seen medium good cows go right up with proper care.

By care I mean proper housing, proper ventilation, cleanliness, gentleness on the part of the keepers, regularity of feeding and milking.

By skill I mean a proper knowledge of the cow and her requirements. The perfect dairy cow has a highly nervous and sensitive organization, requiring intelligent and gentle care.

With beef animals the care is different. These latter are more sluggish in temperament; suffer less from ill treatment. The good dairy cow will often shrink largely in milk by a single fright from any cause, or the milk be so injured that a whole churning of butter be harmed by it.

When a man talks of a milk and beef

breed he is talking of what he knows nothing about. He is like a man firing at two targets—one on the right hand and one on the left. The two things, perfection of flesh and of dairy products in the same animal, are not possible. There has been a great improvement in beef cattle of late years. There is fed to young stock raised for beef twelve to fifteen per cent more food than formerly. Two-year-olds now give as much beef as four-year-olds fifty years ago. Milk breeds are not brought to that degree of perfection that beef breeds are.—*Edward Burnett, in New York Herald.*

## CHEESE MAKING IN THE SOUTH.

Until recently the South has given little attention, in a general way, to the production of articles of regular consumption, beyond the few leading staples, cotton, sugar, rice, etc., which are sent abroad in exchange for the products of other sections of the country, many of which, as is being more and more shown, could be grown at home to better advantage. The old system of negro labor had much to do in confining the productions of the Southern soil to such articles as were within the management of that class of laborers. The introduction of Northern labor-saving machinery and implements and methods are making rapid changes, and while in years past the Southern people have taxed themselves with transportation expenses on articles which could be grown at home relatively at less cost, these inconsistencies are recognized and corrected.—Among other evidences of this progress at the South may be noticed the increasing interest manifested in cheese-making, par-

ticularly in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. There are four cheese factories in Western North Carolina which will this year turn out about 100,000 pounds of cheese—no great things for the Northern dairy districts, but of much importance in that country. This cheese sells for 15 cents a pound net, and that made at Elk Mountain has been pronounced equal in quality to the best Herkimer county product. Dairying and wool-growing are well adapted to many portions of the Southern States, and appear to be growing in favor.

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### NEW YORK DAIRY SHOW.

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AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN IN  
NEW YORK CITY.

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We give below a few extracts from the N. Y. Herald, concerning the recent great show in New York city:

"God made the country and man made the town, it is said, and if this be so, and there seems to be no reason for doubting the statement, God has been very distant to his "city folks," as this is the first visit of the annual dairy and cattle show to Madison Square Garden.

And among those who came from the places God made were Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., who, with unparalleled good fortune carried off the most of the good prizes.

#### A CITY FARM.

To meet the requirements of the show the garden has been transformed into a gigantic stock farm, without, however, any introduction of green fields in which the cattle might graze. Stalls have been erected around the interior for cows and calves, and the galleries under the amphitheatrical tiers of seats, where Barnum had his elephants, have been devoted to the exclusive use of the bulls.

#### THE DAIRY.

"There isn't much poetry about cows," said one of New York's handsomest and brightest society women, as she slipped off her glove and allowed a smooth coated, meek eyed calf to lick her diamond ringed hand.

And speaking of milk reminds us that the dairy part of the show is not the least in point of importance. While there are 483 head of cattle in the show, as much as half the Garden is taken up by exhibitions of dairy products and utensils. Electricity is used for lighting the Garden at night, and the cows don't know what to make of so many moons shining in their eyes as they chew their quids and try vainly to go to sleep, and steam has been introduced through pipes from the mains in the street by means of which butter is churned and cheese is made, and all kinds of machinery is made to revolve the rattle. No expense has been spared by the manufacturers of different utensils and machinery to display their wares.

#### UNIQUE UTENSILS.

Some of the things on exhibition are no doubt novel even to the most modern farmer. A calf feeder that feeds milk in nature's own way arouses much curiosity. The only thing needed to make it a popular success is a calf with its mouth to the rubber nipple.

#### HOLSTEINS GALORE.

The Holsteins were beautiful black and white beasts, as every farmer knows, with beautiful dished faces, good lines of back and below extending flanks, and crimped, bushy tails, that without exception reached below the hock. Among them was the alleged greatest milker in the world, Clothilde, belonging to Smith, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., which has given 26,000 pounds, or about 12,000 quarts of milk per year.



## POULTRY HOUSE.

### THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

By the favor of the owner, E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., we are enabled to give our readers a cut of the

cockerel his score stood 95½.

The <sup>13</sup>Plymouth Rocks are the greatest all purpose American breed yet developed, and whenever a pure strain can be obtained no more desirable poultry can be



great Plymouth Rock, "Sweepstakes," the Champion of the world, always scoring No. 1. whenever shown. The owner has refused the offer of \$100 for this bird, which he has raised himself. As a

placed upon the farm. Their eggs are plentiful, large, of excellent color and flavor, and the young chicks mature rapidly and make early broilers for market.

### CONVENTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

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The people are fast learning the philosophy of assemblies, and we find all of the various occupations of life taking advantage of the power which is obtained through mutual consultation and organization. Scarcely a day passes, but we hear of the doings of some convention, either political, religious, trades union, manufacturers, agricultural, or of some particular interests. Several organizations, with stated conventions, belong to almost every department of enterprise. For example, the railroad interests of the country, hold conventions of the railroad magnates, with their many consultations, and their earnest discussions, while the employees of the road have their conventions also, of engineers, of conductors, of brakemen, and of workmen in all the various departments of shop work. The organization of trades, laborers and mechanics are conducted also by conventions and large gatherings, where consultation imparts general knowledge of what is best and most important in the conduct of affairs for the interests of all concerned. The Knights of Labor are an outgrowth of these conventions, where we think the growth has run wild and been appropriated by unscrupulous demagogues, for the gratification of their individual thirst for notoriety, and their desire of luxurious living upon the labor of their deluded brother workmen. Many of their conventions have recently discovered this tendency, and while they have expressed their dissatisfaction, they have not been able to remedy the evil. Still, these conventions have a great power for good, and no one can well compute the amount of benefit they bring to any class of people who make use of them. But we have given enough to show that these gatherings have a great influence on the

interests of all those who make use of them, and that influence can be used to benefit any cause, occupation or profession.

We should use the same to the very best of our ability in our agricultural affairs. Agriculture comprises a large scope of enterprise and each department is worthy of the closest attention by those particularly interested in that direction. For a long time there have been conventions of those thus interested in specialties, such as Dairy Organizations, the Live-Stock Associations, the Poultry, or the Bee Keepers, the Horse Shows, the Grangers, and many organizations generally, known as Agricultural Clubs, comprising all agricultural interests. We fear, however, that these things have not received the attention from Farmers which they have deserved, and that the conventions, clubs, free gatherings, institutes, etc., have not been given due credit for their influences, nor the hearty co-operation which their benefits would warrant. It is needed in the prosecution of agriculture that mind should be exercised, and success depends upon the development of ideas more than upon mere ignorant labor. These free gatherings tend to this end, for the very best ideas of advanced minds are in this way given to all who participate in these meetings. Besides, during the past years the Farmers of our country have been careless of the great needs of agriculture and the claims it has upon the general government. All other classes have been loud and persistent in their demands, and have obtained extensive subsidies to help them. The great body of agriculturists need to be aroused in this respect, and conventions are the proper means for accomplishing this work. The agricultural press should with one accord point out to Farmers the great necessity of these conventions, if we would ever place agriculture in its true

position as the ruling element in our country. We refer of course to no particular organizations, especially to those which require initiation fees and annual dues, and secure pass words; but we refer particularly to those broad free gatherings, institutes, and similar conventions, where every Farmer has his liberty to give and receive knowledge and power, till all are blest; and where co-operation is found in its only true expression of mutual aid and mutual benefit, freely bestowed upon each who needs them. The organizations where exclusive benefits, fees and secrets have existed, have for some years been decreasing in our own State as well as elsewhere, and undoubtedly, this is due to this very selfishness, and the attempt to appropriate to a few what of right belongs to the many. Let us not confound the interests of the few with those great general interests which belong to all agriculturists, and which can be laid before our entire country as the great wants of our Farmers. It is of such free conventions we write, when we speak of the benefits to be obtained from them, and to such organizations we extend our heartiest support and good will.

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#### Vansville Farmers' Club.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held at "Snowden Hall," the residence of Mr. John Snowden, with a large number present, and was a very interesting occasion. The discussions were free and the reports occupy so large a space in the columns of the *Free Quill*, that we are unable to give them in our Magazine, and extracts would but serve to destroy the effectiveness of the remarks. All seemed to be deeply interested in the discussions, and much good is invariably accomplished by every such occasion for the interchange of ideas about the interests of Farmers and the best methods with the various crops.

#### MR. A. S. ABELL.

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The Baltimore City Council May 2nd, passed resolutions complimentary, in honor of Mr. A. S. Abell, to show the appreciation of his fellow citizens, on the Semi-Centennial of the leading paper of this city, established and conducted by him during the entire period. The *Sun* has been an honor to the city and a monument of the ability, good judgment, and enterprise of Mr. Abell. The resolutions of our city council are words fitly spoken in reference to one of the most useful men of our country and age.

From many other prominent sources Mr. Abell received the most hearty congratulations, among which a telegram from President Cleveland full of good wishes. These pleasant and appreciated messages may well have been a source of profound gratification and thankfulness to Mr. Abell, in view of the results of a long life of devotion to the great good, not only of his own city and State; but also that of the country at large. We heartily wish and trust that a life so eminently useful may be prolonged yet many years, and the *Sun* receive the benefit of that wisdom and good judgment which has made it so great a power for good in our midst.

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#### An Address.

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We notice that D. H. Thing, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Me., will deliver an address on agricultural topics, June 1st, at the Baltimore County Fair grounds. Mr. Thing ranks among the intelligent and thoughtful agriculturists, and is one of the leading grangers, of that great home of the grange, the state of Maine. We hope the Farmers of Baltimore County, and of neighboring Counties will be out in large numbers to hear him.



## DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

## GARDENING AND SMALL FRUITS.

James Lee said these were things farmers did not pay enough attention to. In making a garden a good location should be selected. This should be level or slightly sloping towards the South, a sandy loam being best. It should be laid off so as to work it with a horse. By a little care and attention you can have vegetables during the whole year. A few hot bed sash for use during the winter and early spring and a good place to store roots are needed. It would be of advantage if several adjoining farmers would together hire an experienced gardener to take charge of their gardens. The garden is half the living in a farmer's family, but it is generally left until the last. If we had a railroad we could sell enough of the surplus from our gardens, if managed properly, to pay their entire expense. More attention should be paid to growing small fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, &c. For health as well as comfort it pays to raise fruits and vegetables.

Benjamin Silver, Jr., said people who live in the country should have all the advantages and enjoyments the country will afford, and among these are fresh vegetables and fruits. Too many of us only work the garden when it is too wet to work in the fields. Although it costs something to have a garden it pays as an investment. Small fruits in summer are grateful to the system and a benefit to health and should be grown in abundance. The garden should be as nearly level as possible to keep it from washing.

Johns H. Janney looked upon the garden as the most profitable acre on the farm. There would be very poor living without it. Even in point of economy vegetables save the expense of meat, besides being more wholesome. You can

generally get an old man, who understands gardening, to work it for board wages.

Wm. Webster said he was an enthusiast, he supposed, on the subject of gardening. Farmers generally do not appreciate the value of a good garden or an orchard of small fruits. They are not only sources of profit, but above that, means of health. A family of children cannot be raised healthy without fruits and vegetables. He would prefer an eastern or southeastern exposure and lever but well drained. A sandy loam is best for vegetables. The garden should be worked by a horse. A farmer is unjust to himself and his family if he does not plant every kind of fruit adapted to this climate. He can plant the seeds of apple, plum, peach or cherry and graft the tree with any variety he pleases. Mr. Webster has a fine bed of asparagus, from which he sold \$22 worth, last year, besides having all he could use in his family and supplying friends. He described his mode of making a bed, as follows:

Plow out a furrow about twice as deep as for potatoes; nearly fill it with good, well-rotted manure. Place two or three inches of fine soil on top of this. Then sow asparagus seed in the row, or if you prefer, plant two year old roots, one foot apart. If the latter cover with about four inches of fine earth. If you plant seed do not cover so deep. When the seed comes up, thin out to about one foot apart in the row. You can have as many rows as you like, planting them three feet apart and work them on each side with a horse. As to the size of a bed, you should allow fifty plants for each member of your family.

Mr. Webster said he keeps his roots and cabbage in a cave, which cost him \$6. The cabbages are set up along one side and earth thrown against them.

S. M. Lee said he had seen cabbage kept

in a hogshead buried in the ground, where they were accessible at all times.

Parker H. Lee said he used to keep carrots, beets, &c., in barrels in the cellar, with dry sand, but found that they would keep quite as well if merely dried and placed in the barrels without sand, covering the top of the barrel with a bag.

Wm. Webster, resuming, said vegetables such as peas, corn, &c., should be planted every ten days, to have them in succession. He would not have trees in his garden.

Wm. D. Lee said a garden pays better than any other ground on the farm. Fruits, he thought, should be separated from the vegetable garden. The latter should be long, instead of square, and should be arranged to work it with a horse.

Edward H. Hall said he prefers to use commercial fertilizers instead of stable manure in his garden, and finds he has larger and better vegetables where he uses bone dust. He has a truck patch for his main supply and occasionally plows down a sod and makes his truck patch elsewhere. A garden requires attention every day and some one should be employed to attend to it. If you depend on your farm hands working it you will not be likely to have a good garden.—*The Ægis & Intelligence*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—We have received the Farmer for the current month. No agriculturist should be without this book as it is full of information for him. It is beautifully printed on good paper with clear type. Published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md., at \$1 per annum in advance with a premium.—*Frederick Examiner*.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

## Notice.

For many years the Editor of the *Maryland Farmer* has been troubled with a cough, which, during the winter usually becomes more burdensome than at any other time. This winter it was very troublesome, and having tried many prescriptions without relief, we finally commenced the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has done us more good than anything we have ever used; and although not yet entirely cured, we are enabled to call the attention of others to this fact of our being greatly relieved by it. We are not in the habit of mentioning these things in our Magazine, and this is the first that has ever appeared from our pen. Our readers will appreciate this fact, and give it its due weight.

## Hirshberg, Hollander & Co.

MARYLAND'S LEADING PAINTERS' AND ARTISTS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

Among the firms which have been most successful, and made the greatest reputation in this part of the country in furnishing all descriptions of painters' and artists' supplies, is that of Hirshberg, Hollander & Co. The warehouses for the wholesale business are situated at 106, 108 and 110 West Pratt Street, with a manufacturing department at 217 West Pratt Street, the goods produced comprising every description of dry and oil colors. The retail department for artists' supplies, etc., is at the northwest corner of Pratt and Hanover Streets, and for ordinary painters' supplies, at southeast corner opposite.

Attention is called to the "Fire Proof Barn, Fence and Roof Paints," and to the celebrated "Carriage Black," manufactured by the Detroit Whitelead Works, for which this firm are special agents.



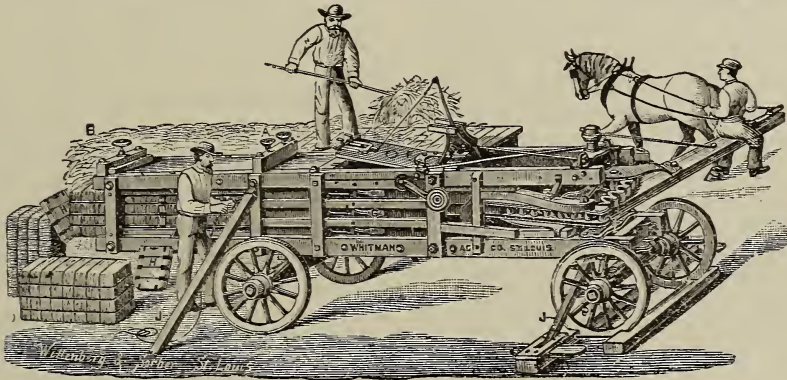
**Whitman's Rebound Plunger Hay,  
Straw and Wool Press, with  
Concentrating Power.**

In this issue we illustrate the Whitman Hay Press, which has attracted more attention than any Agricultural Machine on the market; it has established a great reputation as a "Prize Winner," and we believe received more 1st. Premiums than all other Presses combined. We notice it has taken first prize at New York State Agricultural Society; the New England Fair; Maine State Fair; Nebraska State Fair; California State Fair; World's

**WIRE GRASS.**

From a life-long acquaintance with this grass, and many a hard day's struggle with it, we claim to know something practically about wire grass. And first it is the Bermuda grass of the South, but called wire grass in Virginia.

For summer pasturage wire grass possesses great value. It is highly nutritious, and no better milk or butter is made than that derived from this grass. All stock and poultry like it, and pigs, cattle and geese are very fond of the creeping, underground stems, whenever they can get at



Fair; Great Argentine Exposition and many others. They warrant the Press to be more Rapid, Powerful and Durable than anything of its class now in use.

The operation of the press is very simple, the bales are passing out constantly, finished ready for market, no stop being required to wire or remove bales from Press. Descriptive circulars will be furnished upon application. The manufacturers are well known and make first class work in all respects. See their address in advertisement in this number of our Journal.

The *Maryland Farmer* is on our table; we are glad to note the success that has crowned the efforts of its editor and we wish for him continued success.—*Person County Courier, North Carolina.*

them. For a permanent sod on lawns, public grounds, roads, mill dams, and river banks, where it is desirable to prevent washouts and gullies and keep the ground even and smooth, there is not its equal upon the globe. Once firmly set in the soil (and it does not take long to accomplish this) and nothing short of a water-spout or an earthquake can displace or destroy it.

Of course, on parks and lawns, the summer foliage must be kept shaven, or it must be grazed down by small stock. No ordinary amount of grazing and tramping by stock will injure it, and it comes out early and continues until frost arrests its growth in autumn. For summer pasturage on land not intended for any cultivated crops, wire grass is *the grass*. It is well suited to the thin, sandy



lands of the seaboard, but of course will grow ranker on richer ground. It improves the soil where it grows, and its presence prevents rapid depletion, as has been proved in the peanut belt. Land that has been cleared of it to make room for peanuts, has soon failed, while fields from which it has not been removed retain their fertility.

On any land or any crop that is to be cultivated with plough and hoe, this grass is a great and costly pest. Land well set in wire grass is hard to plough, hard for the teams, and difficult to manage every way, and hence it greatly increases the cost of cultivation. The cultivated field is no place for it, and, if possible, it should be kept out. This it is difficult to do, and hence the need of caution in introducing this grass where it is not known, and of managing it where it is known.

Yet it can be managed, can be eradicated, and it is possible to grow fine crops on wire grass land. By first ploughing, then dragging and using the gleaner and pitchforks, piling and burning, many a fine field has been nearly rid of it. But such field must be liberally fertilized afterward to keep up the fertility. Wire grass has its place, is valuable—the trouble is to keep it in its place.

Surry Co., Va.

B. W. JONES.

WE would call attention to the old established and very successful house of Slingluff & Co., with whom all who deal seem so well satisfied. It is gratifying to us to know that our advertisers are in such great favor with our readers.

We have good reports of the Judson Powder, and the effectual manner in which it uproots all the stumps and boulders which interferes with cultivation. Headquarters for it are at 15 Post Office Ave., and T. M. Broderick will give all needed information as to its use.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

JUNE 7TH, 1887.

I am sure that no little interest will attach to the above date, among the readers of the *Maryland Farmer*, when they know that it is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of our esteemed friend, the Editor and Publisher of this paper, Mr. Ezra Whitman. Certainly we will keep each subsequent recurrence of this date in remembrance, and honor it as the birthday of one who, through a long life, lived honorably, worked nobly, and did good to thousands of his fellowmen.

Of course Mr. Whitman has our congratulations and abundant wishes. We all heartily wish him and his estimable wife many years more of life together. They who lately celebrated their Golden Wedding, will, we trust, be spared to celebrate their Diamond Wedding. Good wishes are cheap and easy to give, no matter how extravagant they may be. And while Mr. Whitman highly appreciates them, I think we will feel happier, and he will feel happier, on his seventy-fifth birthday, if each one of us sends him one new subscriber to the *Maryland Farmer* at once. Let the letters come in *thick* on the seventh day of June. Persuade some neighbor to subscribe; or send some friend's name, paying for the subscription yourself (you could not make a better present); or send the money along to Mr. Whitman, and authorize him to send the paper to some worthy person. I hereby authorize him to do the last, on my account. If we double the subscription list of our splendid paper, will not the seventh of June be doubly memorable to Mr. Whitman and to us! And it is only just that we should do this. Mr. Whitman, by his years of work for us, deserves this. We will be only paying a just debt, and it will be given back to us again in the future visits of the *Maryland Farmer*.

A man's life work is his most enduring monument. The *Maryland Farmer* will speak better of the good deeds of its editor and proprietor than any shaft of marble ever will; and likely it will speak of our friend, surely it will by the influence it has exerted, when his grave is known only to the angels. To aid him in building larger and higher and better that monument is a privilege that we will deeply regret not having embraced.

Let us send in those subscriptions to Mr. Whitman, and then when those of us who linger after him will say:

"Around his grave are quietude and beauty,  
And the sweet Heaven above,—  
The fitting symbols of a life of duty  
Transfigured into love!"

We can also reflect that we did a good deed to him who so richly deserved it, when he marked three-quarters of a century in his earthly journey, and in our so doing felt that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Quiney, Ill. JOHN M. STAHL.

#### PEACH GROWERS' CONVENTION.

AT DOVER, DEL.

The resolutions passed are as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is right and proper that we shall all of us, as fruit growers, make it our study, and our pleasure to improve the quality and add to the attractive fruit, so as to uphold the character and reputation which our Peninsula has so long enjoyed in the eyes of the country.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that we are unwilling to donate our peach baskets to the commission merchants and tradesmen of New York, as has been so discourteously demanded by them, because of the fact that all peach baskets, heretofore and now manufactured and offered for sale, are too high in price to be given away.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, who shall visit all the principal cities accessible by railroad, and ascertain the best and most reliable commission merchants who will agree to sell our peaches and pay the sum of 5 cents for all peach baskets not returned, and that the names of all such be posted at every railroad station on the Peninsula, and that we recommend and advise all growers not to ship to any commission merchant who will not pay for lost baskets.

*From the Milford News.*

The Fruit Growers' Convention which met at Dover on Thursday was composed almost entirely of the solid men of that business. They were keenly alive to the fact that they must intelligently study all the facts the mastery of which is essential to their financial success, and the convention learned several things that it did not so fully comprehend before. One of these facts is that Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey will probably produce 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of baskets of fruit this year—more than ever before known. To realize the best results every market available in the United States must be used. They learned, too that beside the millions of young trees being set on the Peninsula, New Jersey was also planting heavily.

#### Items of Interest.

Don't waste food on cows unable to make a decent return.

If you want the flow of milk to keep up, always milk clean.

If you starve your hens you will not fatten your egg basket.

The quality of the food has much to do with the quality of milk.

Make your butter so good as to carry it clear out of competition with all substitutes.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

As spring advances there seems an almost endless variety of work on hand. Garden culture, flower culture, poultry raising, with an occasional visit to the kitchen, cellar and library requires a healthy and vigorous mind and body, with ever increasing interest in the work, whether success or failure attend your efforts. In the garden the potato beetle is as active as ever, the tops of the plants not being tall enough for the pan of hot water to be used in their destruction, we take two smooth flat rocks of a size easily handled, and begin the work of extermination in earnest by crushing to death. After all are extinct, we find on examination that on the under side of the leaves of many plants there have been deposited hundreds of eggs about the size of a cabbage seed, of a bright yellow color, so as to be easily seen. Every stock is examined and every leaf containing eggs is pinched and destroyed by burning. In a week or two the late potatoes will require the same attention. A small black beetle attacks the cabbage, by the time the plant has fairly settled in the earth, for which a sprinkling of soot is considered an effectual remedy. Several years ago while living on the farm, our cabbage and tomato plants a short time after setting out and making a good start in growing, were attacked by a singular looking fly unknown to us before, and nearly destroyed. All were set back a few weeks, and a few not very vigorous plants died. The insect in form resembles a large black ant with wings, and a dozen or more would attack each plant. We used soot, ashes and lime, which cost us a few plants, and nothing seemed to serve our purpose put a cold settled rain that set in towards the end of May which effectually chilled their energy and left the ground

strewn with the dead. It was entirely a new experience without precedent, and as it was never repeated, we left it to those of more leisure and research to account for its appearance and transient life. Occasionally the incident crosses the mind, and we wonder at its singular advent, its peculiar formation, its mission so soon ended, its certain annihilation, for its transient existence, did not entitle it to a habitation or a name.

Ever and anon we may turn aside from labor or study to contemplate the beautiful in nature so bounteously spread before us, and waking in the mind the highest emotions of pleasure as we look upon the array of blooming roses amid the fragrance of locust bloom and syringa mingling their sweets with the denser foliage and milder incense of the pear and apple trees in close contact, while the more luxuriant grape clings to the lattice for support, each twig and bough and tender branch giving promise of fruit so greatful to the palate, each drooping limb fulfilling its mission of good and generous gifts to man. And thus, although there is not a single touch of pathos or sentiment in waging this war to the death to the potato beetle, yet after having vanquished the foe we can turn to pleasant thoughts of our surroundings, and at even-tide we forget the toils of the day and feel in sympathy with one of England's sweetest and most gifted poet when she says:

There's beauty all around our paths,  
If but our watchful eyes  
Can trace it midst familiar things,  
And in their lowly guise.

Va.

Mrs. M. A. G.

---

The farmer who gets the most eggs is the one who gets up earliest and secures to his flock a good, warm breakfast by daylight.



The Maryland Agricultural College. An Enterprising and Prosperous Firm.

The election of Trustees of the Agricultural College by the Stockholders, took place on the 26th of May, at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. The old board was elected by the largest vote that has been cast for many years. The by-laws require, that, to elect trustees, not less than one-fourth of the subscribed stock shall be voted. At this election more than one-third of the entire stock was voted, and the old board was unanimously elected. The board now stands as follows:

Hon. Henry Lloyd, Governor of Maryland; Hon. E. E. Jackson, Pres't of the Senate; Hon. Joseph B. Seth, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Attorney General; Hon. Stevenson Archer, State Treasure; Hon. J. Frank Turner, Comptroller; Hon. Norman J. Coleman, U. S. Com. of Agriculture; Allen Dodge, Esq.; F. Carroll Goldsborough, Esq.; Hon. Ezra Whitman; Hon. J. Carroll Walsh; Hon. Wilmot Johnson.

The College has at the present time a larger number of scholars than it has had for many years, and a handsomer set of boys we have never seen at any school. They are now in the National Drill at Washington and attract much attention. The entire College has been refurnished and repaired during the past year, and a new Laboratory has also been added at a heavy expense. The prospects of the College were never better. Farmers must however expect to see and hear the same amount of misrepresentations about the College, that has been carried on for the past ten years, but all such statements it is now well known are manufactured by two or three disappointed "kickers," and all sensible people have been disgusted with such kind of slang and put no confidence in their statements.

We again with much pleasure call the attention of our readers to the interesting advertisement of Mabley & Carew, published in this issue of the "Maryland Farmer." This widely known firm are now transacting a most prosperous and successful business, which has been fairly and deservedly earned by the honest principles of fairness and impartiality extended alike toward all their patrons. A visit to their mammoth and attractive store is at all times interesting. The grand assortment of elegant goods so tastefully displayed in every department, and the very low prices quoted by the firm are surely inducements, which should engage the earnest attention of our readers whenever they visit the city. Read their advertisement, you will find it interesting.

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.,

*From the Associated Fanciers* 237 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. We have three hand books; Dogs, Cage Birds and Poultry. Each is illustrated with a colored frontispiece and each may be had for 15c. They give a general knowledge of the subjects, and will be well worth the attention of those interested.

*The Propagation of Plants* by A. S. Fuller, published by the O. Judd Co., N. Y., is an exhaustive treatise, on this subject. It is a finely printed and substantially bound volume of 350 pages, and costs only \$1.50. For sale by Cushings & Bailey, in Baltimore.

*From the Department of Agriculture*, we have the Entomological Buildings 10, 11 and 12, devoted to insects destructive of vegetation. Also, the Statistician's Report No. 40—Winter Grain and Cotton Planting.

*Catalogue of the Maplewood Stock Farm* with illustrations of the Stock of the proprietor Mr. F. C. Stevens. We have given in this number a cut of one of his famous cows Mechtchilde with calf. Mr. Steven's stock took a large share of the prizes at the New York Dairy Show in 1887.

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THE

"MARYLAND FARMER"

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and  
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1st, 1887.

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The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency.

THIS Agency has been some years in operation, increasing in usefulness each year, until it has become of great convenience and importance to the Farmer. In the hurry of the work upon the Farm, often some article is required, and if the Farmer has to leave his work and visit Baltimore to purchase the article wanted, it would be a great inconvenience and expense to him, while all that is now necessary, is, to enclose check, draft or Post office order to the "Maryland Farmer Agency," and the article wanted will be purchased and shipped at probably a less price and of better quality than the Farmer would have obtained had he come to Baltimore himself. Therefore the Agency has become of great value to Farmers throughout the South.

The Agency will guarantee that any article purchased will be at the lowest market price in Baltimore, and without charge for commission.